

too difficult in the past to learn enough about them to form any very conclusive ideas as to relative merits.

The American Society of Photogrammetry will bring to the desk of every member all of this information, translated into good English and carefully selected. Discussions will be carried on in our columns.

Are we all familiar with the activities in China, Russia and Japan? Tremendous projects are under way in these countries. Do we know that Peru and Columbia have equipment and extensive programs? Are we familiar with the detailed photogrammetric method by which nearly all of Switzerland has been mapped? Do we know how mapping is being done in Colonial France? How about the extensive work in Persia, Iraq, Turkey, Roumania, Spain and Portugal? The Scandinavian Countries have some very interesting pages in their programs. Perhaps as much area has been aerially mapped in South Africa as in the United States. How did the detailed maps of Rio de Janeiro and San Paulo turn out?

This is the sort of information that our "News Letter" will bring to members of the Society.

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CURRENT WORK AND PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

by

C. W. Collier

While it is common knowledge that a large amount of photogrammetrical work has been done during the past year, few people appreciate either the scope of the work which has actually been under way or its implications. Is it not an interesting coincidence, if such it may be called, that the large and sudden increase in photogrammetrical activity has accompanied a tremendous expansion of governmental planning activities? If the apparent connection between these two subjects is in truth a real connection, the future of photogrammetrical work must look bright indeed.

It is obvious that the United States is entering upon a new phase of coordinating its activities in accordance with carefully developed plans. This is particularly true insofar as the use of land is concerned. In this field of activity we find the Agricultural Adjustment Administration controlling in detail the production of crops upon many million acres of land. The United States Forest Service is acquiring large new areas and is undertaking gigantic schemes for the control of wind and climatic factors in the Mississippi Valley. The Department of the Interior is undertaking the extraordinarily difficult task of planning and controlling the use of vast and scattered acreages of the Public Domain. The Soil Erosion Service is planning in detail the use to which 28000 square miles in twenty-seven different states may be put, in order that erosion and floods may be controlled, the initial program probably being but a preliminary to a vastly expanded undertaking which will effect the entire United States. The Tennessee

Valley Authority is attempting to control the functioning of society within the Tennessee Valley and to work out in that region a reasonable and balanced civilization. The Mississippi Valley Committee is preparing careful studies and recommendations for the control of floods in the Mississippi Valley. The National Resources Board is coordinating the efforts of a number of special committees and governmental departments in the preparation of a schematic national plan for the development and preservation of all National Resources. This plan will probably involve the coordination of all the present governmental activities dealing with land, water and mineral resources, and it is hoped will introduce to the United States a new era of intelligent and effective planning.

Adequate maps are the first essential to the preparation of effective detailed plans relating to the use of land, timber and water resources. This has been found to be true by all those agencies engaged in detailed planning work of this sort. The truth of this statement is attested to by the large mapping activities which have been undertaken in connection with the planning work started by the New Deal. Thus, for example, we find that within the past year, the United States Forest Service has mapped by photogrammetric means more than 17,547 square miles. In the same manner, the Soil Erosion Service has mapped over 28,000 square miles, and the Geological Survey, acting partly for the Tennessee Valley Authority, has mapped more than 44,249 square miles. (Some of the work just listed is still under way). An approximate list is given at the end of this article of the work which has been done by various governmental agencies during the past year and will give the reader a fairly vivid picture of just what the scope of aerial activities has been.

One of the significant characteristics of maps required for detailed planning work relates to the large amount of cultural and physical detail required to make possible the fullest utilization of the maps. This is a type of detail which can be acquired at reasonable cost only through the utilization of photogrammetric methods. The important thing about this fact is that it means that probably no large project, involving large-scale detailed map work, will ever be undertaken in the future without the utilization of photogrammetric methods. This in its turn points to a large development of the art, since there can be no question but that tremendous areas will have to be mapped in detail at large scales if the present plans for the preservation of natural resources are ever to be put into effect.

List of Governmental Aerial Mapping Activities Carried Out During the Past Year or Now Underway

| <u>Agency</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Number of Projects</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| U. S. Forest Service | 17,547 sq.mi. | 21 |
| Geological Survey | 44,249 " " | 15 |
| Coast and Geodetic Survey | 6,500 " " | -- |
| Corps of Engineers | 5,940 | 8 |
| Hydrographic Office | Several thousand | -- |
| Soil Erosion Service | 28,000 | 25 |
| | <u>102,236 sq.mi.</u> | |

Of the total area surveyed, 18,347 square miles were flown and photographed by the Army Air Corps.

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NEWS NOTES

Paris in November will be host to the Congress of International Photogrammetric Societies. Hundreds of photogrammetric engineers from all over the world will attend. New photogrammetric apparatus by Zeiss-Aerotopograph, Wild, Gallus-Ferber, Paivilliers, Kern, Nistri, Santoni, Photogrammetries, Inc. and others will be demonstrated. Papers on timely subjects will be presented and translated into three languages. Your Society will send the more important of these to its members.

Rumors of a new British seven lens camera may crystalize into a report and description, in an early issue.

Hemming and Partners have completed a major portion of mapping sections of geological promise, scattered through 100,000 square miles in Australia. They are engaged on similar work in the Rand and West Africa.

Fairchild Aerial Surveys of Los Angeles have recently completed the flying of 25,000 square miles on the Navajo-Zuni Indian Reservations. The photographs, taken with a four lens, Zeiss Topographic Camera are being assembled into the largest controlled Mosaic ever made.

Two Stereoplanigraphs and four couple cameras are in use by the Japanese Government in extensive mapping activities in Manchukuo.

Four highway locations in California have recently been mapped. Contracts were awarded to Geo. Derbfus, Oakland and Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Los Angeles.

Final deliveries of the entire State of Connecticut have been made by Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.
